THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD is published week ty, at Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. In no instance will the paper be sent, unless the money for the same shall accompany the order. Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can

all sums will be promptly transmitted. Appentisements not exceeding fourteen lines, will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court Orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged twenty-five per cent. higher than the above rates. A reasonable deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

原源器 NEW STORE One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner. RALEIGH. N. C.

INVANS & WILLIAMS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Store on Fayetteville Street, one door above Richard Smith, Esq., where they will keep constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Cutlery GROCERIES, &C. and indeed every thing usually found in similar establish-

ments. They present the following as specimens of their Brocade French Cashmere, Embroidered Silk and Crape, and Norwich Lustres. Chameleon Turk's Silks and Poplins,

French Cashmere and Delaines, Chameleon, figured and black Alpaces. Velvet neck Ribbons and Belts. French worked Colors and Cuffs. Embroidered Ribbon and velvet Trimmings, Scalloped linen-cambric Handkerchiefs and Gloves.

Bonnets, Ribbons, and Artificials, Ginghams and Prints-a large lot, French Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings. Beaver-cloth, Tweeds, and Kentucky Jeans, Red and white Flannel, and Linsey and Plain Shawls. Kerseys, Negro and bed Blankets,

Ladie's cotton, merino and silk Hose. Also, Ladie's fine Walking Shoes and Gaiters. I. Miles and Son fine Pegged Boots, Calf, Kip, and coarse Brogans-a good assortment,

Hats and Caps of every description, Cutlery, Crockery, Spades, Shovels, trace-Chains, Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee, Loaf, crushed, clarified and brown Sugar.

Together with a number of other articles not enumerated The subscribers respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They will sell good bargains for cash, or or short time to punctual dealers.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS. September 18, 1850.

NEW GOODS. FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE



TUST received and opened for sale, one of the largest e) assortments of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods in this City, consisting in part of the following articles: Sup. Bli'k Twilled French Cloths, to medium qualities Superior Black Doe Skin and Fancy Cassimers. Cashmere, Velvet and Merino Vestings, All kinds of Fancy Tweeds, Sattennets and K. Jeans.

A large assortment of Ladie's Worsted Goods, all colors, Merinoes, Thibet Cloths, Cashmeres, DeLains, and Alpaceas, A large assortment of Prints and Ginghams, A great variety of Shawls, from 35 cents to 87. Fine Fashionable Bonnets and Ribbon, Flowers, Laces, Gloves and Trimmings,

Fashionable Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Rifles, double and single barrel Guns and Pistols, Hardware, Cutlery and Glassware, Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods were bought entirely for cash, and

J. CREECH. will buy bargains. Raleigh Sept. 17, 1850

NEW GOODS FOR 1850. TIME Subscribers are now receiving their FALL

AND WINTER SUPPLIES, consisting in part of the following: Black Gro DeLyon and Silver Grey Silks, Fancy and Black Brocade Silks, Black, Fancy and White watered do. Chameleon Silks, Super Chene Silks, Levantines, Brocade Sernidors, Plain and watered Poplins, Lyonese Cloths, Paramettas, Silk and wool Chene Muslin De Lanes and Cashmeres Cnameleon Turks,

Engligh, French and German Merinos, Striped, Printed, and Plain Muslin DeLaines and Cashmeres, Chameleon Alpacas, Ribbon, Velvet, and Hair Ball Trimmings. Black Silk Lace,

French work Capes, Collars and Cuffs, Jackonet, Check, Swiss, India Book, Dotted, Tarlton and Nansook Muslins. Bonnet, Cape, Neck, Cuff and Belt Ribbons, Paris Kid Gloves. Shawls and Visites.

Ladies and Misses Paris Embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs. Real Valencia Thread Edgings, Tapes, Bobbins, Edgings and Insertings, &c.
R. TUCKER & SON,

Raleigh Sept 11, 1850.

THE Subscriber has just opened a Book Store in Raleigh, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's Store, where he offers to the public

SCHOOL BOOKS. Of almost every description, together with a large col-RELIGIOUS WORKS, From the pens of eminent authors of the different De-

nominations; also, Stationery, Of excellent quality; all of which he proposes to sell on very reasonable terms.

Any Book not on hand at present, can be ordered and received by the Subscriber in a few days, and he will be prompt to fulfil all orders from town or country. JOHN W. O'NEAL.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1850. Robinson & Co's Shoes.

TUST Received Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes, do and do Ladies Slippers, Misses and Children's Bootes,

Petersburg, Sept. 19.

Ladies Bootees, White Kid Slippers. J. BROWN. No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2d. CCORDEONS-100 Prices French Accordeons A of superior tone and finish, selected expressly from a large lot by a competent judge, for sale low. SAM'L. H. MARKS.

SPEECH OF MR. DANIEL.

OF NORTH CARULINA. Delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, September 3, 1850, on the Texas Boundary

Mr. Daniel being entitled to the floor, offered the following substitute for the instructions offered by Mr. Root:

"With instructions to report with the said bill an ac ditional section, declaring so much of any and all acts of others, who may want to the state of the sta Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean, and is not included within the limits of any State, null and void from

> The amendment being objected to, and the Speaker having decided that so much of the amendment as related to other territory than that acquired from Mexico was not in order, Mr. Meade, of Virginia, appealed from the decision; whereupon Mr. Daniel consented to modify his amendment, in conformity with the opinion of the Chair, so as to extend the principle of non-intervention to the Mexican territory only. He also caused to be read at the Clerk's desk a letter from many of his constituents, enclosing a circular found with many others in a post office in his district, as well to give publicity to it, as because he intended to refer to it in the course of his remarks. The following is a copy of the letter:

FRANKLINTON, N. C., July 20, 1850. Hen. J. R. J. DANIEL: We, a portion of you constituents, find in our post office copies of the enclosed petition. As the subject therein contained is one very delicate in its nature to the South, we have thought proper to send you the enclosed copy, that you may see the attack attempted to be made on the South, through the post office, to be used as you may think proper.

Your obedient servants, J. A. WHITAKER, and others. N. B. It is said they are being sent to all the post

Copy of the Circular. Postmasters favorable to the object proposed, will endeavor to obtain signatures, or if they cannot do it. please hand it to some one favorable for that purpose; and forward if possible before the 1st of July, 1850. To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled :

The undersigned, citizens of the United States, being anxious to remove from our land, the greatest cause of discord; and to secure the future welfare, harmony, and permanency of the Union—having in view an object upon which we believe the great body of all parties and of every section of the country can unite—would respect-fully pray, that Congress pass a bill provision be made for their real wants for one year after their arrival in Africa; and, as a greater for one year after their arrival in Africa; and, as a greater of the Constitution, the object of which was to present the requisite number of free States shall be formed, upon which we believe the great body of all parties and upon which we believe the great body of all parties and of every section of the country can unite—would respect to which the anti-slavery policy of the North is rapidly the requisite number of free States shall be formed, upon which we believe the great body of all parties and to which the anti-slavery policy of the North is rapidly the requisite number of free States shall be formed, to which the anti-slavery policy of the North is rapidly important. But it cannot wait for that amendment of the Constitution within her rightful limits, rentow which the anti-slavery policy of the North is rapidly important. But with all the der this bill peculiarly important. But with all the writer in the Boston Advertiser, who seems well to der this bill provision be writer in the Boston Advertiser, who seems well to der this form the clerk's desk, are control over the institution within the States, involving the course of provision to the executive. It is not too late to construct the country that the course with all the writer in the Boston Advertiser, who seems well to der this form the clerk's desk, are control over the institution within the States, involving the provision of the executive. It is not too late to course of provision to the executive. It is not too late to course of the course of the course with the course with the course of the course of

cess of time to bring about the very calamity which it was offered, that it might be liable to as little ob- portion of the Confederacy its dissolution would be cle that will cover her with imperishable glory.

terest between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding and non-slaveholding subsequently compromised, by giving up to the non-slaveholding states, as such, if its action shall be kept within the limits assigned it by the shall be kept within the limits assigned it by the states as such, if its action of the slaveholding states, as such, if its action of the slave

compact between the States, and the principles of the main source of existing difficulties, there is but Southern gentlemen; and in defeating the Walker United States, as stipulated in the treaty, in the earjustice and good faith shall be strictly adhered to. little prospect that the South will get any more of that amendment for extending the Constitution and Laws liest and most effectual manner. Justice and good faith shall be strictly adhered to.

To restrict the Federal Government within its constitutional limits, rendered more necessary by the acquisition of additional territory, and, if possible, insure the observance of the States, and insure the observance of the States insure the conservance of the rights of the States, and observance of the sovereign States of the suggestions of the writer, a large manufacturer and slaves; and although, as I believe, Executive influ- Union. But he is wrong in declaring that Texas is a good citizen, are, however, worthy the earnest conof justice towards the different sections, should be a leading object with all. It is the best and surest method of transmitting the blessings of the Union to remotest ages, and making our Government in all time to test ages, and making our Government in all time to come a shining light to those who are immersed in come immersed in co come a smining light to those will all the arrange- restrict the a political darkness. But, sir, now is this to be ease.

political darkness. But, sir, now is this to be ease.

political darkness. But, sir, now is this to be ease.

In the people of the South have been excluded, leaving the people of the South have been excluded, leaving the people of the South have been excluded, leaving the people of the South Florida only, containing 59,268 square of the Pacific coast below 36 deg. 30 min. should be the Rio Grande was made the boundary. In the called to the chair, and Mosers, Lloyd, Pepper, and advantages, snall be guilty of a perpante departure of the Federal Comfrom the principles and spirit of the Federal Commiles. And when we were about to regain Texas, left open to slaveholders, as Utah and New Mexico treaty made with Santa Anna and Filisola and others, addressed the meeting and their remarks were from the principles and spirit of the redstail colors and spirit of the redstail colors and concert the application of the Missouri compromise was, as pact? It can only be effected by union and concert the application of the Missouri compromise was, as after the battle of San Jacinto, the Rio Grande was enthusiastically application of the missouri compromise was, as after the battle of San Jacinto, the Rio Grande was enthusiastically application of the functional and the first tenance of the sake of quiet and repose after the battle of San Jacinto, the Rio Grande was enthusiastically application of the functional and the functional and the same and the first tenance of the sake of quiet and repose after the battle of San Jacinto, the Rio Grande was enthusiastically application of the functional and the same and t among the States and their representatives whose rights are assailed. By such union and concert, and the advantages afforded by State organization, encroachments may be repelled, and the action of the Federal Government kept within its appropriate limits, and the rights of every section of the Constitution was among the States and their representatives whose rights are assailed, inflexibly insisted upon, and the clearest and most unequivocal manner, made to the clearest and most unequivocal manner,

which Southern rights have been involved.

ulation from the Territories, they will assail the cita- know the sentiments he has expressed, would place self. for one year after their arrival in Africa; and, as a greater inducement for them to emigrate, that a bounty in land be given them on their arrival, upon which they may with industry and economy support themselves; and make such other provision as may be most desirable.

Industry and economy support themselves; and make a greater inducement for them to emigrate, that a bounty in land of the Constitution, the object of which was to prequire meter arrival and withing, as depart from the course which make a greater inducement for them to emigrate, that a bounty in land of the Constitution, the object of which was to prequire meter and withing, as depart from the course which make as ware ready an

is deprecated no less by me, than by those from whom jection as possible. Objection being made, however, a great calamity, but to them, and particularly to the Sir, the conduct of the President in this matter

rescued and Federal usurpation rebuked, when Vir- square miles as open to the slaveholding population, and fifty three thousand square miles of territory, Grande. After these acts of Mexican functionaries, States. Nothing has had a more salutary and lasting effect in perpetuating the Union than the firmness which she displayed in that great struggle for the rights of the States and the true principles of constitutional liberty. Had she, and other States that sided to the form the states and the true principles of constitutional liberty. Had she, and other States that sided to the form Mexico, being 526,078 square to the firmness of the States and the true principles of constitutional liberty. Had she, and other States that sided to the firmness out the population of Texas; while their territory is less than one-half the territory assigned to the free bor, there is not much grace in tendering us the month of the firmness out the population of Texas; while their territory is a prospect of profitable employment for slave laborated in the firmness out the population of Texas; while their territory is a prospect of profitable employment for slave laborated in the firmness out the population of Texas; while their territory is a prospect of profitable employment for slave laborated in the firmness out the States had a more salutary and lasting the Union than the firmness out the population of Texas; while their territory is a prospect of profitable employment for slave laborated in the firmness out the state of the firmness out the firmness out the state of the firmness out the state of the firmness out the firmness o with her, been induced, by way of compromise, miles, of which there is a fair prospect, unless the the slave trade in this District, as a concession to the claimed the Rio Grande as her boundary. And in (since become so frequent in sectional controversies people of the South and their representatives become anti-slavery sentiment of the North for the partial view of this claim, disputed by no other power what-waged against the institutions of the South,) to surmore united in resisting this current of encroachment, fulfilment of a constitutional obligation for the restoender the important principles for which she conten- the area of free territory will be 2,360,323 square toration of fugitive slaves, and a strennous and un- the stipulations already referred to, continued to claim ded, our condition might have been far different, if, miles. And should the bill before us pass, and Tex- faltering demand for the admission of California with the balance of Texas as well as New Mexico east of ndeed, the Union would have been preserved to the as be induced by the bribe held out to her, to surren- its gigantic limits, with the proposition contained in the Rio Grande, until the treaty of Guadalupe Hidpresent time. Sir, we have tried compromises and der 45,000 square miles of her territory south of 36 the bill before us, to vote ten millions of dollars to algo, were the resolutions framed for annexing Texas concessions until the term compromise has almost bedeg. 30 min. as she will do by the proposed limits,
Texas as a bribe—torture it as you will, that is the
to the United States, containing among others, this
come synonymous with the surrender of Southern the slaveholding territory will be diminished to that rights, and reminds me of what I have heard said of extent, making it but a trifle more than one-third of forty-five thousand square miles of her territory south to the adjustment by this Government of all questions practice which grew up under the arbitration law of what, in all possibility, will be free territory. Al- of 36 deg. 30 min., not worth one-tenth, perhaps not of boundary that may arise with other Governments." one of the New England States, (I believe Connec- though the gigantic limits of California are now in- one-twentieth, of the amount. ticut,) that compromise, by the division of property among the claimants, became so frequent, that it was no uncommon thing for one who took a liking to his lowa and Wisconsin applied for admission, the wishneighbor's farm to prefer a claim to it, submit to arbi- es of the people of those States were but little con- all they get. And yet we it was a matter for the decision of Congress. Yet tration, and thus by compromise obtain one half of sulted, and what were deemed reasonable limits are told by Southern gentlemen and Southern editors our present free-soil Executive, disregarding the rule what he claimed, but to which he had not the least were assigned them, leaving of the territory ceded this is a fair adjustment of existing difficulties, and which prevails in the Executive Department, of payparticle of right. It does really appear to me that by Virginia, enough of the former territory of Wis- ought to be embraced by the South; and those who ing at least some respect to the acts and opinions of this has been somewhat the character and result of consin for a sixth State, more than twice as large as cannot think so, and oppose it from a deep and abid- predecessors; disregarding the salutary example set those controversies between the North and South in Maryland, although the number of States was limit- ing sense of duty, are even said to be factious. ed by the deed of cession to five. A project, too, Mr. Speaker, may God, in his infinite mercy, save military possession of Louisiana; disregarding that Pretensions have been urged utterly at variance has already been set on foot to carve another State us from the calamnities which such misguided coun- of Gen. Jackson, in procuring authority from Conwith the principles and spirit of the Constitution as out of the State of Michigan, which may be delay- sels cannot fail in process of time to bring upon our gress for the employment of military force in enforwell as the principles of justice, and for the sake of ed a short time on account of the excitement and beloved country. Sir, if I did not reflect that it is cing the collection of the revenue when South Caroneace and the Union, the South has consented to sur- alarm which exists at the South, but which I have the nature of concessions to beget other and increas- lina was about to interpose her authority within her render a portion of her just rights, until that fate no doubt will soon be consummated. Couple with ing demands, and that the proposed arrangement limits, from an apprehension that the acts of 1795 and seems to be fast overtaking her which awaits the ab- this rapid and it must be designed progress to may be the result of the many concessions on the 1807 were insufficient; instead of laying the whole origines of the country. I think in all conscience that state of things which will give to our non- part of the South by those who have gone before us, matter before Congres, and awaiting its action and the South has gone far enough in her concessions, slaveholding brethren unlimited control over existing I should regard it as mere mockery. and that it is time to take a firm and united stand in constitutional guaranties for the institution of slavedefence of what has been left her. Concession seems to be but food upon which the spirit of encroachment, placing at their disposal fifteen hundred millions ing in substance the profligate and brazen proposition to take steps to array the military force of the country stimulated by Northern fanaticism, feeds and grows worth of property belonging to the Southern States, to bribe one of the Southern States, from stronger; and it will never cease in its exactions, as and I ask, is there any ground whatever for the sur- acy to dismember herself as a concession to freesoil- exercising jurisdiction within her limits, to the im-

del, and commence their attacks upon the rights of him among the foremost, and to use his own words, I know, sir, that what I regard as the erroneous, Texas, I will do all in my power to secure it to her. States, as well as the District of Columbia, and upon to be the eagerness of the anti-slavery feeling to take our freesoil Executive and his advisers to array the induce her to part with it. the slave trade between the States. And as soon as jurisdiction of the subject of slavery within the States, military force of the country to prohibit Texas from ndment of the Con- exercising jurisdiction within her rightful limits, ren-

Mr. Daniel, proceeding with his remarks, then said:

Mr. Speaker, my disposition leads me on most occasions to give a silent vote, but the importance of the states in which the institution may expect the state is; and could it be adopted by the requisite vote of them by their constituents, found also in their post to the Spanish robber, who places his hat in the offices, it may be inferred that the scheme already in road, and calls upon the wayfaring man in the name agitation is an extensive one, to bring the power of of the Holy Virgin to deposite money in it; pointing bill before us, involving perhaps the peace of the country, and it may be the existence of the Union, seems to require a statement of my reasons for the North than any other measure; and, in course I feel constrained to pursue. It is due to myself, as well as the generous and confiding constituency whom I represent, and whose good opinion I

seems to require a statement of my reasons for the
ton at the North than any other measure, and, in
secure. Sir, this syren song of security, when eveper pound.

secure. Sir, this syren song of security, when eveplied to the Territories, as proposed in my amendto force Texas to part with her territory. In this,
ency whom I represent, and whose good opinion I

secure. Sir, this syren song of security, when eveper pound.

The nominal market price of these goods is now
ry development goes to show that danger is approachto force Texas to part with her territory. In this,
sir, I concur; and if freesoilism be personified and
be sold freely at 7½ cents which after deducting inforward for the settlement of the sectional controversy in which we are involved, imposes additional necessity for an expression of the views and motives

of the settlement of the sectional controverthe settlement of the sectional controversy in which we are involved, imposes additional necessity for an expression of the views and motives

of the settlement of the sectional controverthe product of the section con which govern me on this occasion. The charge that tween the slave and anti-slave States. I should have now going on. I trust Texas will say, as our Saving a capital of \$500,000, should be 130,000 yards which govern me on this occasion. The charge that opposition to all or any of these measures is calculated to endanger the Union, and that those who do not concur in them are unfriendly to its existence, is as short-sighted and illiberal as it is unjust. To me it seems to be the result of a timidity tending in pro-

If there be disunionists in the South, it is because ern friends to the principles of compromise, heretothey have lost all hope of a returning sense of justice fore made for the adjustment of sectional differences, to choose between their true interest and an obstinate vice of the United States, and required to see that from their Northern brethren, and believe their strong causes me to place no very implicit confidence in course of injustice and aggression, to gratify antiand increasing anti-slavery feeling, with controlling majorities here and in the other end of the Capitol, is liberty to disregard them or not, as feeling and inter-becoming dangerous and alarming to these rights.

That Congres has the power the laws be executed. That Congres has the power the laws be executed. That Congres has the power the laws be executed. That Congres has the power the laws be executed. That Congres has the power the laws be executed. That Congres has the power the laws be executed. That Congres has the power to provide for the calling forth the militia for executing the laws, and that suitable laws have been passing to these rights. be yet small. But let me tell Northern gentlemen that as their persistence in a course of injustice shall produce the conviction of a settled purpose to make a discrimination against those whose lot has been cast in the slaveholding portion of the Union, and privilege which lie at the bottom of our political association, by excluding them in effect from territory belonging to all the States, and won by the common of the union, and the fact that the act of the 28th of Febuary, 1795, and to the act of the 28th of Febuary, 1795, and to the act of the 28th of Febuary, 1795, and to the act of the 28th of Febuary, 1795, and to the act of the 28th of Febuary, 1795, and to the act of the 28th of Febuary, 1795, and to the act of the 28th of Febuary, 1795, and to the act of the 28th of Febuary, 1795, and to the act of the 28th of Febuary, 1795, and to the act of the 28th of Febuary, 1795, and to the act of the 28th of Febuary, 1795, and to the act of the 28th of Febuary, 1795, and to the act of the 28th of Febuary, 1795, and to the act of the 28th of Febuary, 1795, and to the act of the 28th of Febuary, 1795, and to the act of the 28th of Febuary, 1795, and to the act of the 28th of Febuary, 1795, and to the act of the 28th of Febuary, 1795, and to the act of the 28th of March, 1807. The second section of the second second section of the second second belonging to all the States, and won by the common of that compromise, voted for the establishment of a believe that I deceive myself when I express the the same as that of the sheriffs of the several States, blood and treasure of all, the number will increase, Territorial Government for Oregon, with the orditorial force a just regard for her rights by union and becom- spective States, the President may call forth the miliattachment to the Union among the people of the South, but they are strongly and inflexibly attached to those rights which it is the object of all Governments to protect, and which the union of the States was intended to render more secure, not to destroy or impair. And they will hold on to the Union, unless to what extent cannot be foreseen. There is a strong attachment to the Union among the people of the our Northern brethren, connected with a view of the sentiments of the gentleman from the infliction of such State, or of any State or States necessary in the infliction of such State, or of any State or States necessary in the infliction of such State, or of any State or States necessary in the infliction of such States, or of any State or States, the President may can forth the infliction of the sentiments of the gentleman from the infliction of such State, or of any State or States, the President may can forth the infliction of such State, or of any State or States, the President may can forth the infliction of such State, or of any State or States, the President may can forth the infliction of such State, or of any State or States necessary in the infliction of such State, or of any State or States and such States, or of any State or States, the President may can forth the infliction of the sentiments of the gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. Gorman.) so creditable to his head and to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws of the South.

When we achieved our independence, the area of the employment of the military and naval force of the man from Pensylvania, who sits before me, (Mr. United States in cases of insurrection or obstruction to the Union, unless to the entries of the sentiments avoid and acted no not the Union, unless to the sentiments avoid of the sentiments of the gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. Gorman.) so creditable to his head and to suppress such combinations, and to suppress such combinations they shall be forced to quit it, in order to protect their rights and avoid an inferior and degraded condition attempted to be forced upon them. In that event, I abolished slavery, and are non-slaveholding, only trust and believe they will not hesitate, but will maintain their rights as well of property as of equality and privilege in the Union, if they can—out of it, if they privilege in the Union, it they can—out of it, it they be not the Union of the Mexico east of the Union of the Mexico east of the United States, forming a Federal Republic, and the common gia, 698,116 square miles. By the liberality of Virginia, Tennessee, within North Carolina, and which would ultimately ensure proper respect for our rights, sooner than force us to extremities. Believing the Rio Grande does not belong to Texas, but to the Mississippi and Alabama, within the limits of Georgists, sooner than force us to extremities. Believing this, Mr. Speaker, and that the cause of the South law for said Territory, yet the treaty with Mexico is Government created by the States as sovereign com- ginia, all her territory northwest of the Union, I will, as far as a law of the Union, I will, Government created by the States as sovereign communities is the result of compact. It is not a consolidated Government for any purpose. Where it seems to operate as such, it is not because it is so, but in pursuance of the compact among the confederate States. To consider it a consolidated Government for any purpose of the compact among the confederate States. To consider it a consolidated Government for any purpose of the compact among the confederate States. To consider it a consolidated Government for any purpose of the Union, I will, as far as a law of the United States extending over it, which ceded to the Federal Government for the purpose of the Union, I will, as far as a law of the United States extending over it, which ceded to the Federal Government for the purpose of wishin the cate of the Union, I will, as far as a law of the United States extending over it, which ceded to the Federal Government for the purpose of the Union, I will, as far as a law of the United States extending over it, which ceded to the Federal Government for the purpose of the Union, I will, as far as a law of the United States extending over it, which ceded to the Federal Government for the purpose of the Union, I will, as far as a law of the United States extending over it, which ceded to the States extending over it, which ceded to the Federal Government is no less the cause of the Union, I will, as far as a law of the Union and wote can go, do what I think all it his duty to execute; the 9th article of which creating the consolidated of which the union in the ced-limits of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wiscouthern rights to Northern freesoilism. While existing embarrasaments is to stop production, and be derived to the Union, and be admitted at the stopping of all the mills for six months, the effect of incorporated into the Union, and be admitted at the stopping of all the mills for six months, the effect of incorporated into the Union, and be admitted to the Union, and be admitted to the Union in the cut of the U for any purpose is erroneous, and leads to results dangerous to the whole system, and hazardous to the limits of the original States, 476,676 square concur in any measures that will enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United of goods as would pay a profit on the whole stock. liberties of the country. We have, through our miles, and the area of slave territory only 385,511 not add others to the principles of the constitu-NEW BOOK STORE,

Just Opened Two Doors Above R. Smith's Store.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Interest of the country. We have, through our purchase square miles. We acquired by our purchase square miles. We acquired by our purchase square miles. We are now sending coarse cottons to form of Louisiana from France, exclusive of Texas, an approperty, and secured in the free exercise of their restinated area of 1,138,108 square miles. When and the kindred measures tendered to us as an ada nrm agnerance to the principles of Justice, highly estimated area of 1,100,100 equals that, the property, and secured in the free exercise of their resources that quarter and quarter that quarter area quarter that quarter the same writer area quarter that quarter that quarter the same writer area quarter that qu at all times been the case in the administration of our home affairs. There are admitted peculiarities of inter- wards whom Virginia had been so generous, had est in the Northern, Western and Southern sections of the illiberality to deny her application, but upon contable to the illiberality to deny her application to the illiberality to the illiber the Confederacy, and some supposed diversity of in- dition that she would abolish slavery within her Utah, the bill for prohibiting the slave trade in this over the Territory, according to the limits defined by We give these views, all of which are practical, terest between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding limits. This she refused to do, and the matter was District, and the bill for recapturing fugitive slaves. her Legislature in December, 1836, would be a vio- and many of which are obviously true, for what

ginia, in 1798 and 1799, put forth her celebrated res- while the white population of the slave States, designed, no doubt, to including the President, she defined her boundary by olutions, and invited the co-operation of her sister cording to last census, is 5,444,778, and of the free exclude the South from the whole of the Mexican ter-

President Polk, looking at this connected chain in

by Mr. Jefferson, in procuring a specific act for taking decision, as it was a duty to have done under the cir-Enterertaining these general views, and regarding cumstances, he hastens, rashly and inconsiderately, ing in substance the profligate and brazen proposition to take steps to array the military force of the country long as a disposition exists on the part of the South prise expressed by the gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. ism, with no corresponding equivalent to the South minent hazard of the peace of the country and the exto yield to its demands, until African slavery shall be Gorman,) at the steadfastness with which a portion generally, I do not hesitate to declare that I would istence of the Union. Believing, sir, as I do, that swept from the country. After the outposts shall of the Southern representation stand up in defence sooner vote the \$10,000,000 to defend Texas, than have been carried by excluding the slaveholding pop- of Southern rights. Were he a Southern man, I I would as an inducement for her to dismember her- cous, and of too dangerous consequence to be countenanced, and that the territory in question belongs to slave property in all forts and arsenals within the "most unrelenting" of us. Why, sir, such seems and illegal, and unconstitutional position taken by nor will I pander to free-soilism by voting a bribe to

Mid. fair cotton - - - 13.50 Waste, (nett) - - - 1.48 General expenses - - - 2.08

Divided by 2.80 yds 20.86 7.45 cts. cost per pound. Per yard.

The nominal market price of these goods is now

be sold freely at 71 cents which after deducting in-

The product of a mill of 15,000 spindles requir-

The writer declares that machinery, with the present prices of the raw material, cannot be worked to advantage; that the stock of goods on hand has nev-I differ. Sir, I cherish an ardent attachment to the union of the States, and desire not only to preserve it, but, if possible, to place it upon a more secure and durable basis than that upon which it now reposes.

I differ. Sir, I cherish an ardent attachment to the union of the States, and desire not only to preserve it, but, if possible, to place it upon a more secure and durable basis than that upon which it now reposes.

I differ. Sir, I cherish an ardent attachment to the union of the union of the seems to me to be most extraordinary. In his messont introduced. I should myself prefer such an adintroduced. I should be ruinous.

They are too suspend the rules, it was
not introduced. I should be ruinous.

They are too suspend the rules, it was
not introduced. I should be ruinous.

They are too suspend the rules, it was
not introduced. I should be ruinous.

They are too suspend the rules, it was
not introduced. I should be ruinous.

They are too suspend the rules, it was
not introduced. I sh seems to me to be most extraordinary. In his mess- er been larger; that one Company could be named

Cotton has risen from 6 to 133 cents, and the caubecoming dangerous and alarming to those rights connected with the institution of slavery and guaranto the Constitution of t will be sold at a great deduction from former prices, as most of sales and small profits. Call and you motto is quick sales and small profits. Call and you

	7		Bales Cot-	
	Factories.	Spindles.	Capital.	ton used.
S. Carolina	, 17	86,500	1,000,000	15,000
Georgia,	37	51,140	1,206,000	27,000
Alabama,	10	12,580	500,000	5,500
Tennessee,	30	36,000	1,00,000	12,000
	94	186,220	3,706,000	59,500

In the valley of the Mississippi there are 89,000 spindles, 56,000 of which are engaged on heavy sheetings, and the remainder upon No 14 yarn. The Southern and Western Mills consume 89,000 or oneninth of the entire consumption of the country. In has been, in the larger towns alone, an increasee

the greater cheapness of manufacture. Over-produc-

FUGITIVE-SLAVE LAW MEETING. A meeting of some